x193 x539 The following are examples of its use in the dative:

*ey ˈpɔ̃ kɔ tɔ̃ kuŋˈdʒuŋ kũ ŋglaṃ.*
me for stick perforate and roast.
Spit this for me (with a stick) and roast it!

*kuˈðvŋ ey pɔ̃ ti mɔ̃ mök*
a male personal name me for him for bee-hive

*pɐˈta*
pierce
*kuˈðvŋ*, get honey for me, for him!

The following are examples of *mɔ̃* in the other persons of the pronoun:

*ti ˈha tɔ̃ a mɔ̃ ndɐ ũ ˈyi ˈke ŋa*
he you to thing other give about to
He is going to give you something.

*yɐ nũ a mɔ̃ ɔk to vaˈtʃiŋ*
indefinite future I you for them spare
I am going to spare them for you (for your sake).

*ti ha tɔ̃ ti mɔ̃ neŋŋaŋ ŋa*
he him to ascertain (to mark)
He is marking out for him, i. e. He is indicating the direction to him.

*ˈkũ nũ ti mɔ̃ laiŋlai ŋgɐˈke mu*
then I him for work habitually
Then I worked for him.

*ti no ði mɔ̃ ti yiŋ mu*
his mother feminine to him give
(They) give him to his mother.

*mɔ̃* may also occur without any pronoun:

*e tɔ̃ ˈve kũ ɔk tɔ̃ mɔ̃ ˈŋĩ yɐ*
they see and they to speak in order to

*la to tukðen*
sun to make a bundle with narrow bindings

*ˈke ŋa*
habitually, continually

They make the bundle in the daytime so that they can see it and talk to it. (This refers to a magical bundle to which the Indians talk.) *to* here would give the expression *la ˈto* the force of ".... when it is light...." or ".... when there is sun....".

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[p. 201 (8)]